

The Clarksville Chronicle.

R. W. THOMAS, Editor.
J. S. NEWLETT, Publisher.
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CLARKSVILLE:

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1857.

Office, over Wm. H. Bryarly's Store.

All communications must be addressed to the Editor. Business letters to the publishers. Advertisements must be handed in the day before publication, or they will be left over.

Communications must be handed in by noon on Thursday, or they will be left over.

A LIE WELL STUCK TO.

The continued efforts of locofoco sheets to fasten upon the American party the odium of the election riots which have occurred in many of our cities, would excite contempt, were it not that those efforts wear a hue more like crime than mere political trickery. It is an attempt to array the poor against the rich, the ignorant against the enlightened, the dishonest against the honest, and the foreigner against the native; and every man who makes such an effort, is an enemy to his country, and deserves the execration of all good men. But criminal as such conduct is, under any aspect, it is trebly so when based upon no stronger foundation than malignant and wilful falsehood. And did not the testimony elicited by careful investigation, give the lie to the charge, that the Americans are the guilty parties, their character and objects are a sufficient refutation of the slander.

What do the Americans propose to do? Among other things, to amend the naturalization laws, and to throw such safeguards around the ballot-box as will exclude illegal foreign and alien votes. To whom does this give offence? To foreigners; and they, instigated by locofoco demagogues, are the authors of all the riots that have occurred around the ballot-box. If this be not so, why is it that there have been no riots where there are few, or no foreigners? Party feeling is as strong here, and party contests as animated as in the large cities; but we have no riots. Why not? Because there is not enough of the foreign element to be wrought up, by locofoco demagogues, to the point of unprovoked violence.

If it were a part of the policy of the Americans, where they have the power, to keep locofoco voters from the polls, they would not stop to enquire whether such voters were native, or foreign-born; on the contrary, they would esteem it more magnanimous to thrust back the native traitors than their foreign allies. But, wherever the contest is between native Americans, and native locofocos quiet and fairness prevail. And this fact proves, conclusively, three important points: First, that there must be a large proportion of foreigners in order to have a riot; secondly, that the native locofocos encourage foreigners to do that which they are ashamed, or afraid to do, themselves; and, thirdly, that the Americans only resort to violence in self-defense. And if further proof were wanting of the truth of the foregoing, it can be found in the incendiary editorials and stump speeches of locofoco demagogues wherever foreigners abound; and in the additional fact, that no American editor, or speaker ever encourages that spirit of lawlessness in which riots have their origin.

But, in spite of facts—in the face of truth and justice, the attempt is shamelessly made to fasten upon the American party the guilt that belongs exclusively to locofocos; and, we are sorry to add, editors, from whom better things might have been hoped, are active parties to this base and baseless slander. The spirit of mobocracy finds no lodgement in the hearts of enlightened and conservative men; it is characteristic of the idle, the ignorant and the vicious, who make up so large a proportion of the locofoco party. Where these elements abound, riots occur, and rarely anywhere else, and it is false as it is base to impute their guilt to Americans who are forced to defend themselves, or surrender their rights.

All that was left of Gid. Pillow, by General Scott and Hitchcock, has been demolished by "Citizen," the correspondent of the Banner. And this "unkindest cut of all" is inflicted by a brother democrat. Well, he deserves it all, and may thank his vanity and overweening ambition for the just castigation. If it be true, however, as is reported, that "Citizen" has "pitched into him" because he denounced Andy Johnson as a black-guard, we regret that he has been thus assailed for the only good thing we ever heard of his doing, as a warrior or politician.

The N. Y. papers speak of a decided improvement in money matters. We trust it is true, but have little faith in speedy relief from ills that have been accumulating for years. The unlimited credit system of this country, its vasculating and unreliable paper currency, and a tariff gotten up in utter disregard of the interests of the people have inflicted evils too wide spread and deep seated to be removed in an hour.

How many votes did Gid. get for Senator? The confidential agent of President Polk—the far-famed digger of the ditch, the immortal commander of the army in Mexico, had anything happened to Gen. Scott, seems to have dwindled into insignificance in the locofoco ranks, or his deeds have elevated him (no difficult thing) above the appreciation of his party.

The act of the Governor of Maryland, declaring the city of Baltimore under martial law, is a gross usurpation of power, against which the Mayor of the city has protested with earnestness and ability. All the facts of the late riot, as elicited by investigation, go to prove the ability of the police to quell such a mob as effectually as the seven thousand militia detailed for that purpose. And the avidity with which the locofocos are enlisting under the military officers raises the suspicion that the action of the Governor is purely partisan, and that the object is to give foreign locofocos command of the polls. It is a hard case, indeed, that, in their own native land, native American citizens are not allowed the right of voting, without fighting their way through bands of foreign bullies organized to oppose the free and peaceful exercise of that high privilege! But such is the lamentable fact; and stranger still! these foreign desperadoes are armed and incited by native-born locofocos to shed American blood on American soil.

Advices from Washington indicate the possibility of the recall of Walker and Stanton, provided they do not resign. We shall not be surprised at such a result. The mischief is done—Kansas is irretrievably lost to the South, and nothing is more probable than that old Buck will now try to propitiate the South by locking the stable door after the horse is stolen. The proposition will be satisfactory, too, for Pierce pursued identically the same course, and the South lauded him to the skies for his double-dealing—his betrayal of its best interests. Nor would we be surprised if the Northern demagogue succeed in procuring Walker's nomination as their next candidate for the Presidency; in which event, the party-serving, submissive South will clap its hands in ecstasy at the wise selection, sing his praises as a noble and true-hearted southern man.

On Friday last, the Legislature elected James F. Dunlap, of Henry, Comptroller, and William F. McGregor, of Warren, Treasurer. Beyond this, nothing of special interest was done, and the subsequent proceedings of the week are of no moment.

Mr. Newman, of Franklin, has proposed an amendment to the Constitution, taking from the Legislature the power to grant Bank charters, until the same have received the sanction of a majority of the voters. In the name of common sense, haven't the people subjects enough to vote upon already! Why not withhold Tavern licenses until the dear people vote upon them? Mr. Newman would have shown himself a man of sense, had he offered a resolution declaring that Bank charters, granted by the States, are in violation of the Federal Constitution, and therefore null and void.

We neglected to state last week, that Prior, one of the American horses in England, won the Cesarewitch stake—£2,000. The bets against her were 100 to 1, and we have no doubt Mr. Tenbrock won a pile, said to be \$250,000, outside of the stake. Lecompte is dead, and Prior turned out.

The Germans of Philadelphia, demand that the Government shall give employment to such of their countrymen as are out of business, in consequence of the hard times. Foreigners can never shake off the habits and prejudices they bring with them, and this novel demand is an evidence of the fact. Why don't they demand employment of the locofoco demagogues who have deprived them of it? They help to carry out the measures which derange the currency, break down commerce and ruin individuals, and then ask the Government to indemnify them, instead of quitting the party and the policy that have wrought the evil.

The vote of Pennsylvania, at the late election, shows a falling off of about 97,000 votes. What has become of them? Most of them, no doubt, are in the neighboring States from which they were imported. There was an American gain of some two thousand.

The coolest piece of impudence we have heard of, in a good while, is the attempt of the locofoco members of our Legislature to make the Hon. John Bell resign his seat in the Senate. Not content with electing the man who attempted the grand swindle upon the Government for public printing, to fill a vacancy when no vacancy exists, they unblushingly ask John Bell to step aside that Nicholson may step in. They went far enough when they elected a pot-house politician and a low flung blackguard to a seat in the Senate—that was shame enough for one session.

WHAT DOES HE MEAN?

This question has been asked by many, in reference to our remarks upon an elective Judiciary, and a restriction of the right of suffrage. The truth may well startle those who rarely hear it, and they may well doubt whether they heard aright. But, that there may be no mistake in regard to our meaning, we repeat, that no man charged with the administration of justice, from the Federal, down to a Magistrate's Court, ought to owe his election to the people; and that no man ought to be allowed to vote for any civil officer unless he be a housekeeper, or a landholder. To administer justice certainly and impartially, they who are charged with the sacred trust, should owe no allegiance to party, and be above and beyond the influence of popular sentiment; otherwise, they become partisan politicians, and, in spite of themselves, partiality biases their judgment. And, worse still, the dirty struggle for office results in the success of the dirtiest and most incompetent of the rival candidates. The dignity of the Bench is sacrificed to a desire to please the multitude and popularize the proceedings of the court, and not only is law disregarded, but order, decency and reverence give place to their opposites.

And what do the wandering Arabs—who carry their all in a carpet-bag, and are in Tennessee to-day, and in Kentucky to-morrow—know, or care about the qualifications of candidates for civil or judicial offices? Absolutely nothing; and yet the property of the more prosperous, the honor and security of the government, the rights and liberties of all are placed at the disposal of the great floating mass from whom every evil is to be apprehended, and no good to be expected. Experience is daily demonstrating the truth of these positions, and though the evils may never be remedied, the causes should be pointed out—the truth told, however unpalatable to a misguided and prejudiced people.

The Eastern papers continue to give gloomy accounts of the prospects of the large number of laborers thrown out of employment by the hard times. They are to be pitied, for they ignorantly advocate the party and the policy that have deprived them of the means of support. If they should learn wisdom from adversity, their present distress will bring ultimate good.

Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Washington City, has been elected to represent Tennessee in the U. S. Senate, for six years, from 4th of March 1859.

After being reduced, among our own citizens, to the strait of electing Andy Johnson, for one term, it is very well that the Legislature went out of the State to get a man for the other.

We have received the October number of Blackwood's Magazine, which contains much interesting matter, and among other things, a continuation of "Scenes of Clerical Life," and "What will he do with it," a novel by Bulwer.

NOTES OF THE BANKS OF TENNESSEE.

Received by the Union and Planters' Banks of Tennessee.

BY THE PLANTERS' BANK.

Bank of Tennessee. Bank of Memphis. Union Bank. Northern Bank of Tenn. Planters' Bank. Bank of America. Merchants' Bank. Citizens' Bank. Bank of Paris. Bank of Middle Tenn. Farmers' Bank. Bank of Chattanooga. Bank of Commerce. Commercial Bank. Bank of the Union. Southern Bank.

BY THE BANK OF TENNESSEE AND THE UNION BANK.

Bank of Tennessee. Bank of Middle Tenn. Planters' Bank. Citizens' Bank. Union Bank. City Bank. Bank of America. Farmers' Bank. Bank of Chattanooga. Merchants' Bank. Bank of Commerce. Northern Bank. Bank of Memphis. Southern Bank. Bank of Paris. Traders' Bank. Bank of the Union. Kentucky Banks. Bank's Bank. New Orleans Banks. Exchange Bank.

Notes of the following Banks are purchased by Brokers at Nashville from 60 to 80 cents on the dollar: Bank of Claiborne. Bank of Shelbyville. "Taxwell. "Lawrenceburg. "Knoxville. "Ocoee. "Trenton. "Nashville.

A SAD SPECTACLE.—Many of the manufacturing villages in Rhode Island present a sad spectacle at the present time. Business is almost at a stand-still, and in many places it is quite so. Operatives are out of employment, with no prospect of obtaining any until spring, and even then it is a matter of hope rather than certainty. Whole villages are thus prostrate. The condition of many who run mills is but little better. They can neither, to any profit, continue their business or sell their goods certainly not for cash, and to sell on any other terms is regarded as adventurous to the highest degree. The consequence is very naturally bad all around; but chiefly so among those operatives who are without any present means, and a great majority are in this condition. In passing through the northern part of Rhode Island yesterday, we saw no mills, with one exception, running at anything like their accustomed speed, while eight in ten were entirely closed. "Nothing to do" is the voice that painfully sounds on the ear in every direction. Such a paralysis has never been known in these villages, a majority of which date their existence this side of 1837.—Boston Bee.

Another arrival of Specie. In addition to the \$360,000 brought by the Baltic into New York from Europe, the Persia brought \$1,000,000 in specie.

LEGISLATURE OF TENNESSEE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5, 1857.

Mr. Menace, a bill to amend the charter of the Edgefield & Kentucky Railroad Company. Passed and referred.

Mr. Ross, a bill for the convenience and accommodation of the people, investing Magistrates with certain powers, now in the Circuit Court. Passed and referred.

Mr. Haskell, a bill to procure reports and books for the Supreme Court. Passed.

Resolutions in regard to printing Acts, was referred to Printing Committee.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

House bill to prevent useless expense in appeals and writs of error. Passed.

Granting administration in certain cases. Read third time, amended and passed.

Mr. Davis, from the committee on Judiciary, reported a bill in lieu of Senate bill, to make the burning of an out-house by a slave a capital felony. Placed on the Calendar.

HOUSE BILLS ON FIRST READING.

For the benefit of securities in certain cases. Passed.

For the benefit of the W. & C. and W. & A. Railroad Companies, and all lateral and main trunk roads. Passed.

House resolution to raise a joint committee, to report a law reform bill, was read, and a prolonged discussion ensued.

Messrs. Davis and McConico opposing it and Mr. Whitthorne advocating it.

Without taking question Senate adjourned to 2 1/2 P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4, 1857.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Smart, from certain citizens of Warren county, praying for the passage of a law to prohibit the sale of watches, jewelry, &c., by peddlars and auctioneers.

Mr. Blackburn, from certain citizens of Knox county, praying to be attached to Union county. Referred to the committee on new counties and county lines.

Mr. White, of Hamilton, from sundry machinists, citizens of Hamilton county, praying that the same benefits be extended to machinists as are guaranteed to carpenters, masons, and others, by an act passed in 1846. Referred.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On motion of Mr. Dunlap, the bill for the relief of the securities of James H. Tidwell was taken up, passed the third reading, and was immediately transmitted to the Senate.

Mr. Turner of Sumner, reported sundry bills as correctly enrolled.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Rose, providing for the appointment of a joint committee, consisting of three members on the part of the House, and such number as the Senate may select, to ascertain the number of laws and journals necessary for distributing among the various counties of this State. Lies over.

The resolutions declaring the sense of this Legislature as opposed to any change alteration or amendment to the Federal Constitution, were taken up, and after considerable discussion, referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Bicknell, to amend the book debt law. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Cooper, for the relief of clerks of County Courts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Braxton, to change the line between the counties of Jefferson and Granger. Referred to the committee on new counties and county lines.

Mr. Dodson, to incorporate the Athens Manufacturing Company. Referred to the committee on incorporations.

Mr. Frazer, to incorporate the Davidson and Wilson Turnpike Company.

Mr. White, of Hamilton, to establish the Chattanooga Normal Academy of Music. Referred to the committee on incorporations.

Mr. Golliday, to incorporate the Lebanon and Low's Ferry Turnpike Company.

SENATE BILLS, 3D READING.

To repeal the County Judge law. Passed: ayes 53; noes 12; and immediately transmitted to the Senate.

To repeal the 1st, 3d, and 4th sections of an act passed 1856, to establish a system of patrols. Passed—ayes 37, noes 29.

To establish certain civil districts in Hamilton county. Passed.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senate bill to change the line between the counties of Washington and Carter, and also to change the line between the counties of Lincoln and Marshall was rejected.

Several Senate bills passed the second time.

Mr. White, of Knox, presented the report of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Knoxville, which was received, and 2000 copies ordered printed.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

GEN. W. T. HASKELL.—The Memphis Bulletin of the 29th contains the following gratifying announcement:

Our readers will be pleased to learn that information received from Lexington, warrants us in the confident expectation that GEN. HASKELL will be restored to his friends within a few weeks, entirely cured of his malady. Recent intelligence leaves no doubt whatever of his entire restoration.

SPECIE AT BOSTON.—The report of the Boston Banks, for last week, shows them to have \$1,888,000 in their vaults, being an increase since the suspension, of \$427,000.

An article in the French Monitor on the tonnage of the different nations, shows following facts: Norway has a tonnage of 552,000, or one ton for every 3 of its inhabitants. The United States has 1 ton to every 41 inhabitants; England 1 ton to 61 inhabitants, and France 1 ton to 41 inhabitants.

A BILL TO REPEAL THE LAW CREATING THE OFFICE OF COUNTY JUDGE, HAS PASSED THE SENATE BY A VOTE OF 20 TO 5.

FURTHER BY THE PERSIA.

The Persia brings about \$244,000 sterling in specie, and 211 passengers.

The decrease of coin in the Bank of England was \$553,000 for the week.

A circular has been issued from the Colonial office to the Governors at the various colonies, calling on them to look to the defense of their provinces, and not to neglect that reasonable amount of warlike preparation, which it is desirable should be everywhere maintained.

The Bishopric of Toronto has been reconstructed, and a new See created, to be called the Bishopric of Huron, with Dr. Cronyn as first Bishop.

The Siamese Ambassadors and suite arrived at Malta, en route for England.

Several additional failures are announced, but none of great magnitude. Afflee & McKewen, Scotch machinist, Manchester, and W. B. West, hardware, Manchester.

Portugal.—A financial crisis has manifested itself at Lisbon. The populace were dissatisfied with the sanctity measure of the Government, and an outbreak was anticipated. Robberies had already commenced.

Austria.—The resumption of relations between Sardinia and Austria may be shortly expected.

The panic in Vienna exchange was frightful. The national loans bearing interest payable in silver fell to 80.

Russia.—A letter in the Presse says it is perfectly true that the Russian government has set apart six million rubles for the reconstruction of Sebastopol. Though the treaty of Paris forbids the building of fortifications, it is supposed it may be easily deluded.

Persia.—A powder magazine at Joundepore had been exploded by lightning—over 1000 persons killed and 300 houses destroyed.

Australia.—There has been two arrivals from Australia with \$320,000 sterling in gold.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30, P. M.

The excitement increases. The Governor has been waited upon by a number of prominent citizens, urging him to withdraw his proclamation. He gave no definite answer. A town meeting has been called for to-morrow afternoon.

The Majority has issued a notice requesting the citizens not to attend the meeting, fearing it may tend to inflame the present excited state of the public mind.

A number of military officers have called on the Governor, informing him that the military would not obey his orders and that most of the companies were temporarily disbanded.

Democratic politicians are enrolling to offer their services to the Governor as armed citizens under military command.

The Mayor will issue a proclamation on Monday morning detailing his arrangements for the preservation of the peace and protection of voters.

The city is full of rumors with regard to the arrival of arms from Washington, but they are believed to be entirely unfounded.

Some of the armories of the German companies were to-day entered by a party of men who took out all the arms and carried them to the central police station, laying them down on the floor. They were promptly returned by the marshal.

The military are to report to the Governor at noon to-morrow.

The general impression is that he will withdraw the proclamation.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.

The Governor's proclamation and the correspondence between His Excellency and the Mayor still excites much public attention. The military officers are enrolling men for the various companies, but the work progresses slowly.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

A serious fight occurred at the City Hall, to-day, between a party of Democratic politicians. One of them, named Coner, was beaten to death by Teddy Donovan, a custom house officer.

RHEUMATISM.—NEURALGIA.—The agonies of Rheumatism and Neuralgia are among the most acute with which the human frame is ever afflicted, and have heretofore been found the most difficult to remove. Happily a remedy is now discovered by which the most obstinate cases can be immediately cured. This sovereign remedy is Breg's Artic Linctament, for sale by Druggists generally. It is only necessary for the sufferer to try it, to be assured of its efficacy. [over]

F. S. BEAUMONT & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

Northington & Vaughn,

SIGN OF THE BIG PADLOCK,

Franklin Street, Clarksville, Tenn.

Are to-day in receipt of a magnificent stock of Guns both double and single, at all prices from \$5 up, with a large supply of Table and Pocket Cutlery, shovels and Tongs, and other articles of HARDWARE AND FANCY GOODS,

very offered to this trade. Our terms are NOT CASH exclusively, but to good men on the usual terms. We WILL sell you GOOD and CHEAP goods if you'll examine our stock before purchasing.

TO BLACKSMITHS.

We are now prepared to fill your orders for Anvils, Vices, Stocks and Dies, Cast Shear A.B. and E.B., Steel Hammers, Files, Rasps, &c., upon the most reasonable terms.

TO CARPENTERS.

We will at all times have a general stock of such goods as you may require, to which we invite you to an examination.

COOPERS.

Will please remember that we have a full assortment of goods in their line, and at prices to correspond with hard times.

COACH MAKERS.

Our stock in your line, though much reduced, contains yet many articles. We have en route a large stock, which will arrive at the earliest rise in the river.

SADDLERS AND TANNERS.

And Mechanics generally, can find almost everything they want, in our house, and we assure you our prices shall meet with your approval.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

Are assured that we have not forgotten their MOST PRESSING wants. We have many goods in this line, among which are fine and common Brass and Cast Irons, Sad-Irons, Oil Cloths, Floor Mats, &c.

EVERY BODY!

Whenever you want anything not in the Dry Goods or Grocery Store, CALL ON US, and if we have not got it, WE WILL GET IT FOR YOU.

Respectfully,
F. S. BEAUMONT & CO.

Nov. 6, 1857-1

OBITUARIES.

DIED.—At the residence of Mrs. N. L. Foster, in this city, on the evening of the 3d inst., her brother, HENRY NELSON, in the 62d year of his age.

[Mr. Nelson was born and reared in this county, and has ever lived a worthy citizen of the same. His natural kindness of heart and good sense, made his association agreeable to all by whom it was enjoyed. He was a pious and consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. We deeply sympathize with the son and daughter and the relatives of the deceased, who are left to mourn his untimely loss. May he who "tempers the winds to the shorn lamb," be a father to the fatherless.]

Mrs. MARTHA J. wife of Mr. GEORGE STACKEB, died October 20th, 1857.

That which is commendable and praiseworthy was true of her in the relations she sustained during life. In the social circle she was remarkably pleasant and interesting, and those with whom she mingled never failed to be impressed deeply with her intellectual, social and moral worth. She had been a member of the Methodist church for some years, and a devoted, constant Christian. Her piety was deep, ardent and uniform, and she lived in the full consideration of her eternal destiny, ever causing a feeling of undying interest for the future well of others, and especially for that of her devoted husband and children. During her last hours, while she spoke beautifully of meeting departed children and others beloved in glory, and sent messages to friends to meet her in heaven, and said many things most delightful to be recollected, still the absorbing interest of her heart seemed to be concentrated for the eternal salvation of those so much beloved with whom she was about to part. Her intellectual, social and religious faculties were exalted and well improved, by which she became the intelligent, refined and polished lady, possessing that modesty and gentleness, which constitute, in part, the true dignity and glory of woman—and that native amiability and meekness of spirit adorned and beautified by the Christian graces—causing one, when communing with such, to feel as though the atmosphere were unearthly. When she had passed away, the sentiment became legitimate that one of the most lovely of earth—that one approximating as nearly to the perfection of an fallen angel of light as level as is possible for fallen humanity to do, had gone to that bright region of bliss from mortal vision concealed.

Though the family, the church and society have been thus robbed of one of their brightest jewels, and their loss is inexpressible, yet the thought is delightful to those who loved her (and they were all who knew her), that she is with the eternally blessed, and heaven thereby has become the more attractive by the reflection that her redeemed soul is there dwelling in ecstasies and raptures unutterable before the Father's throne, while the consolation of relatives and friends is that they may all, if they will, eventually share the bliss she feels, and join with her in songs of triumph, praise and everlasting rejoicing.

CLARKSVILLE, Nov. 3, 1857.

DIED, at his late residence near Dover, TENN., on the evening of the 25th ult., Mr. JOHN TENNISON, aged 64 years, 5 months and 10 days.

In recording the death of a man, so good and so universally esteemed as was Mr. TENNISON, we would be doing our feelings injustice were we to stop at a mere mention of the melancholy occurrence. By his death we recognize at once the loss of a kind husband and affectionate father, and a neighbor who was beloved and esteemed by all who knew him. We may meetly deplore our loss in the early departure of the gifted and good, without seeming to question the wisdom of Omnipotence, or murmur at the decrees of Infinite Goodness. But when the just man is gathered to his fathers "like a shock of corn fully ripe," it does appear selfish to bend sorrow over our loss with the sincere homage we pay to his virtues. What more had we a right to expect of him? Having exhausted or enfeebled his vigorous faculties in well doing, why should they not be renewed by baptism in the waters of everlasting love? Why should we wish him to linger among us, a frail and memorial of a life well spent. Why not rather bid him a cheerful adieu as his bark drifts away on that dim ocean which, by faith, we know has another and a greener, gladder shore than ours. Ought we even to wish him to tarry longer and bide the chances and changes of a world so mutable as this. Mourn not, over the death of so good a man, for he is at rest.

DOVER, Tenn., Oct. 27th, 1857.

FACTS, WITH COMMENT.

THE PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW THEM

NEW YORK, October 10, 1857.

Mr. Hardy, No. 119 Suffolk street, writes us that she has been troubled with worms for some time, and that she used one vial of Dr. M'LANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa., which brought away over fifty large worms. Her usual good health immediately returned.

Mrs. Quigby, No. 512 Essex street, New York, under date of November 23, 1857, writes us that she had a child which had been unwell for better than two months. She procured a bottle of M'LANE'S Vermifuge, and administered it. The child passed a large quantity of worms, and in a few days was as healthy as ever it had been. Parents, with such testimony before them, should not hesitate when there is any reason to suspect worms, and lose no time in procuring and administering Dr. M'LANE'S Vermifuge. It never fails, and is perfectly safe.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'LANE'S genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the name of Fleming Bros. (36)

FLEMING BROS.

Land Sale.

On Tuesday the 15th day of December next, I will sell to the highest bidder, a tract of land lying in Montgomery County, in District No. 3, containing about two hundred acres. Said tract of land is the same owned by Henry Hatcher in his life-time, and has on it a good double log House, Barn